

Atty Docket No. JCLA5873

Serial No 09/849,132

**REMARKS****Present Status of the Application**

The Office Action rejected claims 1-12. Specifically, the Office Action objected claim 3, which is not shown in drawing. The Office Action rejected claims 1-3 and 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi et al. (U.S. Patent 6,166,793, hereinafter Hayashi) in view of Nishio et al. (U. S. Patent 5,914,825, hereinafter Nishio). The Office Action rejected claims 4-10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi. Claims 1-12 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

**Discussion of Claim Objection**

The angles recited in claim 3 have been shown in FIG. 3 as indicated by the angle 204, which is at the range of about 3 - 10 degrees (page 5, line 11).

**Discussion of Claim Rejections under 35 USC 103**

The Office Action rejected claims 1-3 and 11-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi in view of Nishio. The Office Action rejected claims 4-10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

With respect to claims 1-3 and 11-12, the present invention as recited in independent claim 1 includes a slant surface with the bumps on the surface, as for example shown in FIG. 3.

The Office Action has noted that Hayashi does not disclose bumps on the slant surface.

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The Office Action then refers to Nishio about the "rough surface" to consider it as the claimed bumps. Applicants respectfully disagree.

*Applicants want to state a fundamental comparison that the bumps of the invention is different from a rough surface of Nishio. In the present invention, the bumps are discontinuously formed on the slant surface. However, the slant rough surface of Nishio is formed by countless fine concave/convex portions in continuous connection. The bumps of the present invention are not disclosed or suggested by the rough surface of Nishio.*

In addition for more evidences, Nishio discloses that the surface of the reflector is rough with a roughness having the center line average height  $R_a$  being 1 micrometer or more and 6 micrometers or less and the ten-point average height  $R_z$  being 1 micrometer or more and 10 micrometers or less (Abstract).

As shown in FIG. 1 of Nishio, the rough surface is not the claimed bumps formed on the slant surface. *The rough surface rather has the continuously varying altitude.*

In comparing FIG. 1 of Nishio with FIG. 3 of the present invention, the slant surface can be intrinsically understood as a smooth surface. Then, the additional bumps are formed on the slant surface. The roughness of Nishio is not the same as the claimed bumps of the present invention.

From the other point of view, as one can see, a material surface always has the roughness, in which the difference between materials is the value of roughness. The roughness is rather a nature of the surface. However, in the present invention, the bumps are additionally formed on the slant surface. The structure mechanisms are different between rough surface by Nishio and

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the bumps by the present invention.

With respect to claims 4-10, the present invention has proposed the various specific shapes for the reflector. Particularly to claims 7-9, as shown in FIGs. 7 and 8, several domains with different or mixed patterns have been recited. FIGs. 3-5 of Hayashi does not specifically disclose the same features as the claimed invention.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claim 1 patently defines over the prior art references, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-12 patently define over the prior art references as well.

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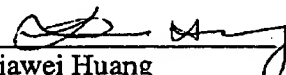
**CONCLUSION**

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-12 of the invention patently define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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